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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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Every friend of immigration restriction should immediately request their two Senators to insist on the Burnett immigration bill being voted on at this session of Congress.

OPERATORS' SHERIFF OUSTED BY HIGH COURT

Walsenburg, Col., July 1.—Sheriff Jeff Farr, procurer of strikebreakers, pet of coal operators, gunman and "king of Huerfano county" for 16 years, has been ousted from office by the state supreme court because of illegal electing practices.

It was proven that Farr's election was made possible through the establishment of voting booths in isolated places and in camps controlled by the coal companies. Farr and four associate sheriffs, who were elected, were charged with fraud and corruption. It was shown that no one could approach the booths in the mining camps controlled by the Victor Fuel company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron company without permission of the coal company officials. The supreme court declared that in these camps unqualified voters were allowed to vote and legal voters were denied the privilege. It was considered the vote of the closed camps and held that Farr's opponent was elected because of irregularities in counting the unrecorded camps. Practically every polling place was in a building or on land owned by the Victor company.

This said Supreme Court Justice Scott, were the public districts and the public elections, and the power given over to the absolute domination and imperial control of private coal corporations."

The passing of Farr will bring little regret to trade unionists and public citizens who made continued protest against the tigerish ferocity of this official during the bloody miners' strike in southern Colorado.

LOW WAGES AND LONG HOURS

Topeka, Kan., July 1.—After investigating laundries in the principal cities of this state a subcommittee of the state industrial welfare commission reports that of 564 women workers checked up, 19 are receiving less than $6 a week, 85 less than $5 and some are receiving $2.50. Out of the entire number but 15 are paid more than $10 a week.

One laundryman wrote the committee: "No woman should work more than eight hours a day." There is hardly a woman that has worked in a laundry for five years that ever sees a well day after.

Miss Linna Bressette, secretary of the state commission, says there are only a comparatively few laundries where only a half hour is allowed for lunch. "But at that," she continued, "the condition of the average woman worker in the laundry is a hard one. In too many cases the girls are underpaid and overworked. In some instances a mere pretense is made to mitigate the heat and dampness that has worked its way into the clothing. The handle clothes from everywhere, risking every day the catching of some terrible infectious disease.

"Many women still are required to work standing when they might as well be sitting. Where they do sit it is necessary to stand to work, concrete floors should be covered with matting. Ventilation, too, is a much needed improvement. Ten hours a day standing on a concrete floor is a more severe taxing occupation than those who have not experienced it can imagine.

One laundryman reported that his employes work 10 hours "if they feel like it," and if they don't feel like it they work less. He said that his employes set their own wages and run the shop as they please.

The committee has found this unusual report and found that the employer's were the laundryman's wife and daughter.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC.

Benton Harbor, Mich., July 1.—Trade unionists in this state are circulating petitions for an initiative amendment regulating the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. Legislation of this character has been passed by the United States congress, but the people of Michigan, it seems, in blissful ignorance of this fact, are urged to register.

It is stated that if this amendment becomes a part of our constitution it will be impossible for the employer to appeal to the court for protection though a mob of strikers were assaulting his workingmen, preventing the employment of others, and destroying his property and ruining his goods. The amendment would make it impossible for him to stay in the hands of the mob until such time as an amicable agreement could be entered upon or the difficulties adjusted. We do not believe that the labor union men of Benton Harbor will sign a petition favoring such a change in our constitution.

Trade unionists are asking if this "wonder of public opinion" has ever read or if he is merely trying to attract attention.

FAVOR P. O. RETIREMENT.

Washington, July 1.—The house committee on post office and post roads has voted to report for passage a retirement measure which will retire postal employes who have reached the age of 65 years, after 25 years of service, to retire on an indefinite leave of absence with an annual allowance of $600.

This provides for leave of absence plan, as agreed to by the house committee, said Secretary Flaherty of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, is not ideal and does not meet with the requirements of the clerks, but it is hoped it will be over a start in the right direction. It will help to bridge over a gap and save the old men in the service from being facing dismissal or demotion."

The clerks are being aided in their effort to secure a retirement law passed by the American Federation of Labor, and at the recent convention of the two principal political parties this was one of the planks urged before the platform committees by both of the parties.

The action by the house committee is looked upon as the preliminary step toward the enactment of a comprehensive retirement bill.

GAINS BY MACHINISTS

Washington, July 1.—A bulletin issued by the International Association of Machinists shows substantial gains have been made in the following localities since the last report, on July 1:

Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Youngstown, Fostoria, Newark, Salem, and Columbus, Ohio; Erie, Pa.; New Brunswick, N. J.; Elizabeth, N. J., Mobile, Ala.; New York city, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Oil City, St. Joseph, Fort Wayne, Covington, Va., Wenonha, Wis., Rochester, N. Y., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Auburn, N. Y. Chattanooga and New Orleans.

The New Orleans report indicates the extent of gains made by the machinists. In that city 25 shops accepted the eight-hour day with a minimum wage from 43 2-3 to 56 1-4 cents an hour. Two shops reduced hours to 9 per day and five to nine hours. Minimum rates for these latter plants range from 35 to 46 cents an hour.

PAPER MAKERS STRIKE.

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 1.—Paper makers employed by the Monarch Paper company suspended work after intervening for two months to induce the company to sign an agreement that would make the old man-killing 11 and 12 hour shifts impossible. Employes of the King and Riverview mills are also on strike. The King Paper company has secured an injunction against their employes which prohibits them from being in the vicinity of the company's property. The writ is so drawn that the workers will be in contempt of court if they walk on a street in which the mills are located.

STATE TO PROTECT INJURED.

Trenton, N. J., July 1.—The state department of labor has completed its workmen's compensation aid bureau and has opened offices in 12 of New Jersey's principal cities. The law provides that this bureau must keep in close touch with the administration of the compensation law and explain the workings and purposes of the statute to both employer and employe.

It is intended to give injured workers information without cost and secure their benefits under the law without the aid of lawyers.

SHINGLE WEAVERS WINNING.

Grays Harbor, Wash., July 1.—Practically every shingle mill in this locality has re-established old rates and abandoned the attempt to reduce wages. Many strikes have been called by the Shingle Weavers' union throughout the northwest for this reason, and the solidity of the workers is proving effective.

"Scientific Management" Is a Trick Term

By PRESIDENT GOMPERS, IN AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The case for scientific management has one great advantage, and those who have devised the system selected their nomenclature. They have been mindful of the principle laid down by Ivy Lee—the Machiavelli of publicity—they have been very careful of the terms that were lodged in the public mind. They have named devices 'scientific management' and 'efficiency systems' and then assumed because the systems bore such names, they necessarily embodied all greater productions and better methods. Those who knew the devices as names only hastily concluded that opposition to them was opposition to progress, greater efficiency and production; so-called preparedness and bogus patriotism.

We must insist that those who propose revolutionary changes shall prove their case. But these proponents of 'scientific' methods applied to labor processes have dogmatically asserted that their applications are scientific, that stop-watch studies are scientific, that the bonus system provides a scientific basis for wage payments, that such efficiency promotes industrial and commercial development. To hide their hypocrisy and rapacity scientific management experts have coined a vocabulary kristling with suggestive notes, thoughts and purposes.

The proponents of scientific management have rallied for desperate defense of their cause. Congress has been bombarded with protests, appeals, denunciations from employers, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and those professionally interested in scientific management. An investigation was made of scientific management for the federal commission on industrial relations. This investigation was conducted by Prof. Robert F. Hoxie of the University of Chicago, with the advice and assistance of Mr. John P. Frey, editor of the Molders' Journal, and Mr. Robert G. Valentine, representing the employers' interests. The report, which was signed by all of these investigators, points out the following defects that were observed:

(a) Failure to carry into effect with any degree of thoroughness the general elements involved in the system.

(b) Failure to adopt the full system of functional foremanship.

(c) Lack of uniformity in the method of selecting and hiring labor.

(d) Failure to substantiate claims of scientific management with reference to the adaptation, instruction and training of workers.

(e) Lack of scientific accuracy, uniformity and justice in time study and task-setting.

(f) Failure to substantiate the claim of having established a scientific and equitable method of determining wage-rates.

(g) Failure to protect the workers from over-exertion and exhaustion.

(h) Failure to substantiate the claim that scientific management offers exceptional opportunities for advancement and promotion on a basis of individual merit.

(i) With reference to the alleged methods and severity of discipline under scientific management the "accentuation of criticism" from trade unions does not seem to be warranted.

(j) Failure to substantiate the claim that workers are discharged only on just grounds after a fair and effective appeal to the highest managerial authority.

(k) Lack of democracy under scientific management is the greatest defect.

NEW YORK STRIKERS PRAISED

New York, July 1.—Dr Felix Adler, who was chairman of a committee on conciliation, has sent out a call for business men to help settle the garment workers' strike. The call was issued after Dr. Adler had failed to induce Louis Marshall, counsel for the manufacturers' association, to abide by his decision and reinstate the 60,000 workers who have been locked out by the employers. Dr. Adler's call for business men to help settle the strike is based on the following statement:

"The workers in the cloak and suit industry are not making demands. They are not asserting any rights, they are not asking increased wages or shorter hours, they have lost their employment and they stand for the principle of arbitration."

IRON MOLDERS ENJOINED.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 1.—Iron molders in this district are on strike against the eight-hour day and employes of the Union Steel Casting company have been enjoined by the United States district court of common pleas. These workers are ordered not to intimidate, threaten or assault the company's strikebreakers. If any one of these acts is charged with violating one of the injunction rules, he is accorded a jury trial. Under injunction rule, however, it is only necessary for the employer to charge a violation of the court's order and the striker is hailed before the court and ordered into jail. He should not be punished. It is a rule of law that the accused is innocent until proven guilty. This principle is reversed by injunction judges who act on the theory that strikers are guilty and must prove to the court's—not a jury's—satisfaction that they are innocent. In these cases the court is the striker, law interpreter and law enforcer combined.

COTTON INDUSTRY EXPOSED.

Atlanta, Ga., July 1.—Henry M. Stanley, commissioner of labor and factory inspector of this state, has published the first complete and thorough report of the condition of cotton mills in the South.

In the 166 mills 37,305 operatives were employed. These included 4,976 children under 14 years of age. The total wages paid by these mills was $12,355,988.40. This includes the superintendents, managers, clerks, and all others connected with the industry. The average wage, including the children, is $331.26 a year or $6.34 a week.

These cotton mill owners are opposed to trade unionism and are the leading opponents in the fight against the child labor law, now pending in the United States congress.

WILL PROTECT FIREMEN.

Denver, Col., July 1.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has voted greater power to its president in cases where members are charged with criminal negligence in connection with wrecks. The delegates expressed no sympathy for the man whose neglect causes loss of life or property, but they intimate that there have been cases where public officials, in the investigation of railroad companies, would not be averse to prosecuting a fireman, thereby evading their responsibility, if they were sure the fireman was not financially able to defend himself.

ADJUSTING DIFFERENCES.

Pottsville, Pa., July 1.—As a result of conferences between officials of the Nine Mines Workers' union, the Reading Coal and Iron company several strikes have been settled. Short strikes have started through the entire coal region since the establishment of the eight-hour agreement. The mines interested that were affected by strikes have been placed on same. These differences, however, are being rapidly adjusted and the number of work suspensions are diminishing.

PAINTERS ADVANCE.

Newport, R. I., July 1.—Painters' union, No. 534, has entered into agreement with building contractors and furniture shops for a wage scale for the day of eight hours, beginning March 1, 1917. This is an increase of 50 cents a day.

MACHINISTS REDUCE HOURS.

Rochester, N. Y., July 1.—Machinists have compromised their strike against the American Laundry Machinery company. They were working 54 hours a week and have reduced this to 52 1-2 hours.

WORKERS MAKING HISTORY.

Washington, July 1.—Last Monday Dr. Atl and Luis N. Morones, representing Mexican workers, telegraphed from Eagle Pass, Texas, to President Gompers that a delegation of Mexican trade unionists would be in Washington the following Saturday, July 1, to meet with President Gompers and the full A. F. of L. executive council, which has been in session all week.

This meeting will be the result of a conference held by President Gompers several weeks ago, that representatives of A. F. of L. and the Mexican trade unionists should meet in El Paso, Texas, at a date to be decided later for the purpose of exchanging fraternal greetings and discussing matters of mutual interest. After correspondence between the parties, it was decided that the meeting be held in Washington.

It is the first time that a meeting of this character has been held and indicates the increasing solidarity between industrial workers on the North American continent.

RIGHTS OF AMERICANS DENIED BY INJUNCTION

Indianapolis, July 1.—"The government of the United States, through congress, has said that 'the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce,'" says the United Mine Workers' Journal.

"But, while this human labor power, which includes the worker himself, is conceded by the federal government, not the property of any except the human being himself, it is treated, seemingly or collectively, as he decides, many of the judges of state or district courts would hold the contrary, to be the fact. In no state in the Union can there be any written law to justify such a condition; the laws of equity, confined in every other country to the courts of the sovereign of the United States as only applying to property disputes when irretrievable damage is to be done and to which there is no other redress, is based on what is known as the common law, which is the law of chancery of the monarchial governments.

"We hold that the expression of the government of this country on the status of a citizen within this country must be binding in every state.

"We have always maintained that the writ of injunction when applied to the labor power of human being was only based upon usurped power; yet it was found necessary to enact a supplementary law to confirm the usurped power from the hands of venal, ignorant or subservient federal judges. It may be best to demand laws, conforming with the law of the country, in each of the states.

"In the meantime we do not believe it best to submit to injustice through usurped power.

"We hold it is the right and duty of all the workers to disregard the claim of property right, in labor power even when allowed by the ermined servitors of the enemy.

"It may mean imprisonment for some, but only by determined resistance can we hope to call attention to the injustice of this assumed power."

STRIKE THREAT RAISES WAGES.

Amherst, Ohio, July 1.—Employes of various departments of the Ohio Quarries company's plant have been notified of a 10 per cent wage increase. The employes had threatened to strike over the company raised wages. About 500 workers are benefited.

MEXICAN UNIONISTS GIVE MEDAL TO A. F. OF L.

Washington, July 1.—"As a loving token from the Mexican workingmen to the workers of America" is the principal inscription on a medal presented to the American Federation of Labor by Colonel Edmundo Martinez on behalf of Mexican organized workers at the quarterly meeting of the A. F. of L. executive council.

Colonel Martinez conveyed greetings of the Mexican workers and their earnest desire for international peace, good will and fraternity. President Gompers, on behalf of the executive council, accepted the medal and in appropriate terms reciprocated the expressions of good will tendered. Messrs. Carlos Loveira and Balthazar Pages, the labor delegates from Yucatan, and Mr. John Murray, accompanied Colonel Martinez at the presentation.

The medal is inscribed, "To the American Federation of Labor," with hands across a square and compass.

ASK BETTER VENTILATION.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 1.—The Moving Picture Operators' union has inaugurated a campaign for better ventilation for its members while working.

"It is indeed a difficult matter, says President Harden, 'to explain to the layman the danger of improperly ventilated and unsanitary operating rooms, for few, if any, of the motion-picture fans have the opportunity or inclination to visit the workshop of the man behind the gun—the man who daily risks his health and life in dingy holes and cubes for the pittance to flicker across the screen. The public has charged us by the insurance companies, however, should be absolved of the hazardous nature of our work.

"Already we have had two deaths in our organization as a direct result of the confinement under which our men must labor, and we are at the present time paying sick benefits in an effort to combat further fatalities. There are also several of our members who, while being in no immediate danger are, nevertheless, being constantly treated for affliction of the lungs, caused by the poisonous gases arising from the burning carbons of the arc lamps. It is these latter conditions such as these that we are pleading for better air in which to work."

MACHINISTS GIVE WARNING.

Milwaukee, July 1.—A machinists' strike that will involve practically every plant in this city is threatened. This is proclaimed by the machinists' union. Machinists now working 8 hours a week. Employers recently urged the federal industrial commission to take investigation of labor conditions in nearby localities and in the middle west. The machinists' union claims that in an attempt to postpone action and declare they will act regardless of the commission's report.

"We are determined to get a shorter working week and better conditions," said General Organizer Emmet Adams. "We now have the necessities of life. We have helped the government prosper and we are entitled to the luxuries. The whole matter is now up to the employers."

The machinists will hold a mass meeting July 7, when final action will probably be taken.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

New York, July 1.—Otto H. Kahn has published, in pamphlet form, an address he delivered at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Publishers' association and in which he made this reference to labor unions:

"I would urge upon business men to cultivate and demonstrate but a little of the cohesion and discipline and subordination of self in the furtherance of their interests, the force and courage to back up their spokesmen, that loyalty to their calling and to one another which we hope to call attention to and demonstrate daily, and which have secured for their representatives the respect and fear of political parties."

COULD CARRY FISH BAIT.

Saint Joseph, Mo., July 1.—The legislative committee of the Central Labor Council has been in communication with President Wood of the state federation of labor regarding the protest made by Buchanan county lawmakers in the state legislature. In his letter, the unionist made this reference to the state senator:

"Well, the senator was just a good fellow, and I should imagine, would be a good boy to have out on a fishing trip or some other kind of a frolic but there was nothing to do but have a high old time."

EMPLOYERS RETRACT.

London, Ontario, July 1.—At the convention of the Ohio Quarrymen's association of Ontario it was acknowledged that the new workmen's compensation law was entirely satisfactory, despite former claims that it would injure business.

Trade unionists say "We told you so," although the workers are complimenting these employers for their frank confession that they were mistaken.

REQUEST FIVE CENT INCREASE.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 1.—Motormen and conductors of the Yonkers, Mount Vernon & New Rochelle street railway system, who are receiving 5 cents an hour for a wage increase of 5 cents an hour. These workers are members of the Amalgamated Street Car Men's union.

WANT DAY OF REST.

San Francisco, July 1.—The Labor Council has instructed its delegates to ask the Washington authorities to arrange for a six-day work week for engineers and firemen employed on army posts and in federal buildings in the vicinity of San Francisco.

BAKERS ORGANIZE.

Billings, Mont., July 1.—Bakers have formed a union and received a charter from the international of this craft.

READY FOR ANOTHER WRECK

Washington, July 1.—Passenger boat owners on the great lakes want the life-saving features of the seamen's law weakened, and are in hearty accord with a bill introduced by Congressman Loud of Michigan which would make it optional for the ship owner to employ able seamen and would permit vessels that do not go more than 10 miles from shore to operate with lifeboats for 10 per cent of all persons on board and rafts for the rest. Also it would omit in times of disaster to such safety as could be provided through the use of life preservers and floating spars.

At hearings last week before the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries this amendment was combated by President Furuseth of the International Seamen's union, and Secretary Flynn, of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, and Waiters Benders, both representing the Pacific coast. Many Islanders of the Lake Seamen's union, and Secretary Conway of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, and Waiters' union of the Great Lakes; G. H. Brown, agent of the Seamen's union of New York, representing the Atlantic coast; National President Gibson, of the Marine Engineers' Benevolent association, and Secretary Florence Kelley of the Consumers league.

As lifeboats and rafts occupy space that would be used for cargo and for passengers, they are in favor of a greater use of life preservers. Chairman of the house committee that floating around with a life preserver a few miles from shore would afford little comfort. In answer to this claim the unionists called attention to the fate of the Empress of Ireland which, in a collision in the river years ago. In this case the boat sank in less than three miles from shore. Assistance reached the vessel within two hours, but more than 1,000 persons lost their lives because only one-half of them had life preservers on.

The Loud bill would also exempt nearly every vessel on the Great Lakes, a large number of vessels in the coastwise trade, from the operation of that law. The Loud bill would also exempt the hours of labor at sea and in port, provided the interests of safety or of life or the fire room and on deck and prohibits unnecessary labor on Sundays and legal holidays.

GAINS BY METAL POLISHERS.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Secretary Atherton of the Metal Polishers' International union reports that 20 shops in Chicago have signed a 48-hour agreement with a minimum wage of 49 cents an hour.

The Hamilton-Beech Manufacturing company at Racine, Wis. has advanced the wages of its 12 1-2 per cent and the day work rate from 40 to 45 cents an hour. Beginning September 1 advances in the piece work rate for members of local No. 89.

Other advances in various sections of the country are registered by the metal polishers, who are also conducting a vigorous campaign to reach any and all non-unionists.

Strikes against several musical instrument manufacturers are still on, as is the strike against the International Silver company at Meriden, Conn., and the Rock Island railroad shops. It is stated that men and women suspended work last October are receiving $3 per week day and a living wage.

PRINTING TRADES A UNIT.

Pressmen's Home, Tenn., July 1.—In their report to the convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union, this union's delegates to the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"It is good to be able to advise that in all propositions appearing before the various printing trades acted jointly, not only in the presentation of resolutions but upon matters of mutual consequence, but likewise in the support of them before the public. It is possibly the first time in the history of the printing trade unions where joint action in this manner has been carried out. It is reasonable to expect that this course will be followed in the future."

OPPOSE INJUNCTION RULE.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Trade unionists in this state are preparing to put the question of injunction squarely before the people for decision at the coming fall elections. The state federation of labor executive council has declared that the trade union movement make this question paramount to all others in having this effect. The active council says:

"Under extension of the powers of equity court injunctions have been issued against workers denying to them the constitutional rights of free assemblage, free speech and the free action of the press."

The executive council is calling on trade unionists to investigate the attitude of all legislative candidates on this question.

FAVOR AMALGAMATION.

Washington, July 1.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has declared in favor of amalgamating the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the freight handlers.

At the council's quarterly meeting President Forrester of the former organization asked that the latter's jurisdiction be extended to the freight handlers. It was voted, however, that an amalgamation would prove more effective and that a conference be held in Chicago in the near future for the purpose of carrying into effect this recommendation. A representative of the A. F. of L. will participate in the conference.

MEAT CUTTERS AWAKE.

Philadelphia, July 1.—The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen is assisting local workers in this calling, who have been on strike several weeks to enforce the following rates: For first-class workmen, 32 cents an hour; third class, 30 cents and for third class, 28 cents; laborers, 24 for a week of not more than 54 hours and time and one-half for overtime.

The employers are advertising for help, offering increased wages of 2 cents an hour. Before the strike these employers paid this rate to their highest skilled meat cutters.

RAILWAY CLERKS WIN STRIKE.

Maybrook, N. Y., July 1.—The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has won a victory in a strike against the Central New England railroad. The company attempted to construct an agreement which would force the employes to work nine hours a day instead of 8 1-2 hours.

SHIP CAULKERS WANT MORE.

Portland, Ore., July 1.—The Ship Caulkers' union has notified all ship concerns in this city that beginning today wages shall be $6 a day.

STOP WATCH SYSTEM REJECTED BY HOUSE

Washington, July 1.—After a spirited debate last week, the house, on a roll call vote, accepted Congressman Tavenner's amendment to the fortifications appropriation bill which prohibits any money in this budget being used for "stop watch," speeding up or premium systems. The vote was 197 to 117.

Friends of the amendment insisted that the proposal is not intended to prevent extra compensation for superior service, and that only bonus and premium systems are aimed at.

Congressman Van Dyke called attention to the order of May 25, 1915, signed by J. P. Johnston, general superintendent of the railway mail service, in which speed tests were discontinued as a part of our efficiency rating system."

Despite these statements, petitions of both labor and unskilled workers against the system, and the published records of hearings held on this question, several congressmen made strong objection.

In the opinion of these patriots, the Tavenner amendment was fraught with evil possibilities. Congressman Madden of Illinois said the amendment would place all men on a level, and in an eloquent outburst he declared that workers would be sent back to the Phoenecian age, where everybody was a savage, where civilization was unknown and where personal initiative was dead.

Congressman Moore was also alarmed at industrial progress if the amendment passed. The Pennsylvania law maker believed it would reduce workmen to a common level and prevent the rise from rising above that level in compensation."

Congressmen Tavenner, Nolan, and Keating insisted that the amendment was no barrier to efficiency methods and was only intended to check "stop watch" practices. The two first named representatives read petitions from skilled and unskilled workingmen in the Watervliet arsenal to prove their point, and Congressman Keating declared that those who oppose the amendment "want to use the stop watch on other men and those that are supporting the amendment don't want the stop watch on them."

Later the house placed the "stop watch" amendment in the army appropriation bill.

MINERS EXONERATED.

Kansas City, Mo., July 1.—A jury has awarded Alexander Howat $1,000 in his suit for $50,000 damages against Joseph H. Hazen, but if Howat and Fred W. Holt did not sign a check in favor of the United Mine Workers' union their trade unionism and integrity would probably be open to question.

Howat is president and Holt is former secretary of district No. 21. Hazen is district No. 21. In a recent law suit for an accounting brought by Franklin Bache against the Central Coal and Coke Mining association, Hazen testified that during the years 1910 and 1912, he paid the two officials over $21,000.

Hazen's statement has been the cause of much excitement in labor circles, and a suit for $50,000 damages was started against him. The United Mine Workers' union investigated the charges and International President Wolfe headed a committee that waited on the operators involved and asked that the workers be given every assistance to probe the charges. Wolfe required that Howat and Holt until the unionists threatened to call a strike that would tie up their mines. Frank O. Walsh was chief counsel for the miners, serving without compensation.

Before the trial Hazen made an affidavit in which he reaffirmed previous statements made by Howat and Holt, however, he failed to appear, despite every effort by Attorney Walsh and the miners' officials to secure his attendance and have him submit to cross examination.

TEAMSTERS WANT MORE.

Cincinnati, July 1.—The Teamsters' union has prepared a new wage scale and presented copies of same to the Team Owners' association. Increased wages and better working conditions are requested.

Minneapolis, July 1.—Employing teamsters, whose employes have been on strike for more than a week, need a living wage, are advertising for teamsters "who do not wish to belong to a union." Organized workers declare that it is not necessary to state the union affiliations so long as a present working conditions exist.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, July 1.—The newly-formed Teamsters' union has adjusted differences with the employers' association. The strikers demanded $2.50 a day but have accepted the compromise offer of $2.40 a day. Understanding is reached on overtime. Sunday labor, meal hours and other working conditions.

TELL WORKERS TO ORGANIZE.

San Francisco, July 1.—The Labor Council has refused to comply with the request of the Steam Laundry Workers' union, which is not affiliated, that the pending ordinance, which will regulate the laundry business, and from $40 to $1,000 a year, be indorsed.

The laundry workers reported that the committee of the Labor Council favored the high license and that this legislation would "stabilize" the industry. The council was impressed with this theory, delegates pointing out that the ordinance would permit laundrymen who could pay the license to build up a monopoly, which might later be injurious to the public interests. The request was referred to the council's organizing committee with instructions to "tell the laundry workers' union to thoroughly organizing this city.

EVADE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Baltimore, Md., July 1.—The eight-hour labor for city employes is being violated in the municipal parks and the trade unions propose to put a stop to these cases, is demanding the law's enforcement. The city solicitor, however, does not seem in favor the plan because he believes the law is intended to apply to employes working by the day and not those working by the week.

The unionists have taken the matter up with state officials.

BUILDING LABORERS WIN.

Lincoln, Neb., July 1.—After a 10 days' strike the Building Laborers' union has established a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour. Wages formerly ranged from 20 to 25 cents.

RETAIL CLERKS REDUCE HOURS.

Hamilton, Ohio, July 1.—Retail Clerks' union is meeting with success in their effort to reduce working hours. Many business houses have signed an agreement to this effect.